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## Updated VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Questions - Fast Track To Get Success

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## VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

How should the Global Managers (GMs) and Local Managers (LMs) be distributed to ensure high availability and optimal performance in a multi-site NSX Federation deployment comprised of three sites? (Choose two.)

- A. LMs should only be deployed as single nodes to reduce overhead.
- B. The GM should be a single appliance placed in a central cloud environment to simplify connectivity, relying on vSphere HA for availability.
- C. Each NSX site must have its own LM cluster that reports to the GM.
- D. The GM cluster should be deployed across three sites.
- E. LMs are only needed on the primary site. Secondary sites can manage their local data plane directly via the GM.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Federation deployment across multiple sites, the management architecture is designed to provide "Global Visibility" while maintaining "Local Autonomy." This is achieved through the coordinated distribution of Global Managers (GMs) and Local Managers (LMs).

For a three-site deployment, NSX Federation best practices mandate that each site maintains its own Local Manager (LM) Cluster (Option A). The LM is responsible for the site-specific control plane, communicating with local Transport Nodes (ESXi and Edges) to program the data plane. If the connection to the GM is lost, the LM ensures the local site continues to function normally. For production environments, these must be clusters (typically 3 nodes) rather than single nodes to ensure local management remains available.

To protect the Global Manager itself—which is the source of truth for all global networking and security policies—the GM cluster should be stretched across the three sites (Option D). In a standard 3-node GM cluster, placing one node at each site ensures that the Federation management plane can survive the complete failure of an entire site. This "stretched" cluster configuration provides a high level of resilience and ensures that an administrator can still manage global policies from any surviving location.

Option B is incorrect because the GM does not communicate directly with the data plane of a site; it must go through an LM. Option C is a risk to availability. Option E is incorrect because vSphere HA cannot protect against a site-wide disaster, and a single appliance represents a significant single point of failure for the entire global network configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

An administrator is troubleshooting a BGP connectivity issue on a Tier-0 Gateway (Active/Active). The Tier-0 has the following configuration:

- \* Uplink VLAN 100: 192.168.100.0/24
- \* Uplink VLAN 101: 192.168.101.0/24
- \* BGP neighbors configured: 192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1
- \* A single static default route (0.0.0.0/0) exists with next-hop 192.168.100.1.

Symptoms observed on both Edge Nodes:

- \* Get BGP neighbors -> both neighbors stuck in Idle (Connect) - "No route to peer"
- \* Ping to 192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1 succeeds from the Edge nodes
- \* Get route shows the default route present only on VLAN 100 interface (fp-eth0), missing on VLAN 101 (fp-eth1) What is the root cause of both BGP sessions remaining in Idle state?

- A. Multi-hop eBGP is required when using two VLANs.
- B. The ToR routers do not have routes back to the Edge uplink interfaces.
- C. The static default route Scope is set only to the uplink VLAN 100 segment.
- D. BGP authentication mismatch between Tier-0 and ToR routers.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In VMware NSX networking, the Tier-0 Gateway's Routing Table (RIB) is the definitive source for determining how to reach BGP neighbors. A common point of confusion occurs when an administrator can

"ping" a neighbor but the BGP state remains Idle or Connect with a "No route to peer" error.

This symptom specifically points to the "Scope" setting of a static route. In NSX, when a static route (such as the default route 0.0.0.0/0) is created, the administrator can define the Scope to be a specific uplink segment or interface. If the scope is set exclusively to the VLAN 100 segment, the Tier-0 Gateway will only install that route into the forwarding table for the Service Router (SR) component associated with the VLAN 100 interface.

Because the default route is the only path the Tier-0 has to reach non-local networks (or even other local subnets not directly attached), the BGP process for the neighbor at 192.168.101.1 (VLAN 101) checks the routing table for a path. Since the only available route is scoped strictly to VLAN 100, the Tier-0 determines it has "No route" to reach the neighbor in VLAN 101. BGP requires a valid entry in the routing table for the neighbor's IP before it will even attempt to initiate the TCP three-way handshake on port 179.

The fact that pings succeed is due to pings often being tested from the specific interface (e.g., ping 192.168.101.1 -I fp-eth1), which bypasses the general routing table logic that the BGP control plane must follow. To resolve this, the static route scope should be expanded to include all relevant uplink segments or left as "All Uplinks," ensuring that the Tier-0 recognizes valid egress paths for neighbors on both VLAN 100 and VLAN 101.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

An administrator is tasked to create a development environment with a Tier-1 gateway to host overlay segments for only East/West

workload communication. North/South communication is also required. The solution will not include the following services: NAT, DHCP, VPN. Which step must the administrator take when creating the Tier-1 gateway?

- A. Configure a Service Interface on the Tier-1 gateway to connect each overlay segment to provide the East /West communication.
- B. Assign the Tier-1 gateway to an Edge Cluster before any segments are created.
- **C. Enable route advertisement and connect the Tier-1 gateway to the Tier-0 gateway.**
- D. Keep route advertisement disabled and leave the Tier-1 gateway disconnected from any Tier-0 gateway.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In an NSX-based VCF environment, the Tier-1 Gateways are designed to provide localized routing for a specific tenant, department, or environment (like "Development"). Even if the requirements exclude stateful services like NAT or VPN, the gateway must still be logically connected to the higher-tier routing fabric to facilitate North/South communication.

East-West communication-traffic between VMs on the same or different overlay segments attached to the same Tier-1 is handled by the Distributed Router (DR) component of the Tier-1 gateway. This happens automatically as soon as segments are attached to the gateway. However, for a VM on one of these segments to reach an "external" destination (such as a shared service in the Management Domain or the public internet), the Tier-1 must have a path to the Tier-0 Gateway.

To satisfy the North/South requirement, the administrator must connect the Tier-1 gateway to a Tier-0 gateway and, crucially, enable Route Advertisement. Without route advertisement, the Tier-0 gateway will not know that the subnets (prefixes) behind the Tier-1 gateway even exist. Consequently, while the Tier-1 might have a default route pointing up to the Tier-0, the physical network will have no return path to the VMs, breaking external connectivity.

Option C is incorrect because a Tier-1 gateway only requires an Edge Cluster if it needs to provide stateful services (NAT, LB, VPN). Since this design explicitly excludes them, the Tier-1 can remain a purely Distributed Router, which is more efficient and does not consume Edge node resources. Option D would isolate the environment, preventing the required North/South communication. Therefore, the logical link and the enabling of All Connected Segments in the advertisement settings are the verified steps to ensure full connectivity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

An administrator has deployed a workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). The workload domain was deployed with NSX managers using the XL form factor. After deployment, the administrator realizes the NSX manager is oversized and needs to change to a smaller form factor. What should the administrator do to accomplish this task?

- A. Each NSX manager must be rightsized using VCF Operations.
- **B. Each NSX Manager must be redeployed.**
- C. Each NSX manager must be resized through vCenter.
- D. Each NSX manager must be resized using the API.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the lifecycle of the NSX Manager cluster is strictly managed by SDDC Manager. During the initial deployment of a Management Domain or the creation of a new Workload Domain (if using a separate NSX instance), the administrator selects a "Form Factor" (Small, Medium, Large, or Extra Large) based on the expected scale of the environment. As of current VCF versions (including 5.x), the Form Factor is a parameter defined during the deployment workflow that determines the resource reservations (CPU/RAM) and the disk partitioning of the appliance OVA. Unlike a standard virtual machine where you might simply adjust the vCPU and RAM settings in vCenter, the NSX Manager appliance is an opinionated system. Changing resources manually through vCenter (Option C) is not supported and can lead to stability issues or "Out of Sync" errors within SDDC Manager, as the database and internal services are tuned for the specific size selected at install.

There is currently no supported "in-place" upgrade or downgrade for the form factor of an existing NSX Manager node via the UI or API (Option B). To change the size, the administrator must redeploy the manager nodes. In a VCF context, this often involves using SDDC Manager to delete the cluster or manually replacing nodes one by one—essentially deploying a new node of the correct size, joining it to the management cluster, syncing the data, and then removing the old, oversized node.

VCF Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) can provide "Right-sizing" recommendations (Option D), but it cannot execute the physical resizing of an NSX Manager appliance within the VCF framework. Therefore, the manual or orchestrated redeployment of the nodes is the only verified method to change the appliance footprint.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

An administrator has deployed a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) management domain. To be compliant with company policy, backups must be configured to occur anytime a change is made to the NSX configuration. How can the administrator ensure that complete configuration backups are captured every time a change occurs?

- A. No action is required as by default NSX will automatically perform a complete backup every time a change is made to the configuration.
- B. Configure a cron job on the NSX Manager to automatically perform an incremental backup of the NSX configuration every hour.
- C. Configure an alarm to detect configuration changes and automatically trigger a complete configuration backup.
- **D. Create a recurring backup schedule and explicitly indicate that backups should be captured anytime the configuration changes.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the protection of the NSX Manager configuration is paramount, as it contains the state of the entire software-defined network, including firewall rules, logical switches, and routing topologies. To meet strict compliance requirements for real-time or change-based protection, NSX offers specific automated backup triggers.

Within the NSX Manager UI (under System > Lifecycle > Backup & Restore), an administrator can configure the backup behavior. While a time-based schedule (e.g., daily at 2:00 AM) is common, it does not satisfy the requirement for backups "anytime a change is made." To accomplish this, the administrator must enable the

"Backup on Configuration Change" toggle within the backup scheduling configuration.

When this feature is enabled, the NSX Manager monitors its own management database (DS) for write operations. Once a configuration change is detected (such as adding a segment or modifying a DFW rule), the system initiates an automated backup process. This ensures that the backup repository always contains a near-instantaneous reflection of the current network state, minimizing data loss in the event of a cluster failure.

Option B is incorrect because this feature is not enabled by default; it requires an external SFTP/FTP server to be configured first.

Option C (Cron jobs) is an unsupported manual workaround that bypasses the SDDC-native management tools. Option A is redundant as the functionality is built directly into the NSX backup engine. Consequently, the verified method for compliance is to use the native recurring backup schedule with the "Detect Configuration Change" option enabled.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

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